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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.01.

October 25, 1918.

Temperature 6 a.m. 68
Humidity 42

3 p.m. 75
43

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October 25, 1917.

Temperature 6 a.m. 74
Humidity 84

2 p.m. 81
62

8082 日一廿月九

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1918.

五拜禮 號五廿月十英港香

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PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

AMERICA'S CRUSHING REPLY.

MUST DEAL WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE.

OTHERWISE SURRENDER IS DEMANDED.

Washington, October 23.

The Secretary of State makes public the following Note from the Secretary of State to the Charge d'Affaires of Switzerland and interim in charge of German interests in the United States:—

"Department of State,

"October 23, 1918.

"Sir:

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Note of October 22nd transmitting a communication under date of October 20th from the German Government and to advise you that the President has instructed me to reply thereto as follows:—

"Having received the solemn and explicit assurance of the German Government that it unreservedly accepts the terms of peace laid down in his Address to the Congress of the United States on January 8th, 1918, and the principles of settlement enunciated in his subsequent Addresses, particularly the Address of September 27th, and that it desires to discuss the details of their application, and that this wish and purpose emanate, not from those who have hitherto dictated German policy and conducted the present war on Germany's behalf, but from Ministers who speak for the Majority of the Reichstag and for an overwhelming majority of the German people; and having received also the explicit promise of the present German Government that the humane rules of civilized warfare will be observed both on land and sea by the German armed forces, the President of the United States feels that he cannot decline to take up with the Governments with which the Government of the United States is associated the question of an Armistice. He deems it his duty to say again, however, that the only Armistice he would feel justified in submitting for consideration would be one which should leave the United States and the Powers associated with her in a position to enforce any arrangements that may be entered into and to make a renewal of hostilities on the part of Germany impossible.

"The President has, therefore, transmitted his correspondence with the present German Authorities to the Governments with which the Government of the United States is associated as a belligerent, with the suggestion, that, if these Governments are disposed to effect peace upon the terms and principles indicated, their military advisers and the military advisers of the United States be asked to submit to the Governments associated against Germany the necessary terms of such an Armistice as will fully protect the interests of the people involved and insure to the Associated Governments the unrestricted power to safeguard and enforce the details of the peace to which the German Government has agreed.

"Provided they deem such an Armistice possible from the military point of view should such terms of Armistice be suggested, their acceptance by Germany will afford the best concrete evidence of her unequivocal acceptance of the terms and principles of peace from which the whole action proceeds.

"The President would deem himself lacking in candour did he not point out in the frankest possible terms the reason why extraordinary safeguards must be demanded.

"Significant and important as the constitutional changes seem to be which are spoken of by the German Foreign Secretary in his Note of October 20th, it does not appear that the principle of a Government responsible to the German people has yet been fully worked out, or that any guarantees either exist or are in contemplation that the alterations of principle and of practice now partially agreed upon will be permanent. Moreover, it does not appear that the heart of the present difficulty has been reached. It may be that future wars have been brought under the control of the German people, but the present war has not been; and it is with the present war that we are dealing.

"It is evident that the German people have no means of commanding the acquiescence of the Military Authorities of the Empire in the popular will; that the power of the King of Prussia to control the policy of the Empire is unpaired; that the determining initiative still remains with those who have hitherto been the masters of Germany.

"Feeling that the whole peace of the world depends now on plain speaking and straightforward action, the President deems it his duty to say, without any attempt to soften what may seem harsh words, that the Nations of the World do not and cannot trust the word of those who have hitherto been the masters of German policy and to point out once more that in concluding peace and attempting to undo the infinite injuries and injustices of this war the Government of the United States cannot deal with any but the veritable representatives of the German people, who have been assured of a genuine constitutional standing as the real rulers of Germany.

"If it must deal with the military masters and the monarchical autocrats of Germany now, or if it is likely to have to deal with them later in regard to the international obligations of the German Empire, it must demand, not peace negotiations, but surrender. Nothing can be gained by leaving this essential thing unsaid.

"Accept, Sir, the renewed assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) "ROBERT LANSING."

More Inhumanity.

London, October 22.

Reuter's correspondent at Bruges says a fresh and striking instance of the inhumanity of the German authorities has been discovered by Belgian soldiers in liberated territory. The latter found a large number of Russian soldiers belonging to German Labour Companies, captured three years ago. The Russians were treated with the utmost brutality and forced to labour behind the firing line. They were utterly ignorant of the Russian Revolution, the Tsar's death and the Brest peace.

Germany's "Neutral" Commission.

London, October 23.

Germany's "Neutral" Commission to investigate the charges of inhumanity is headed by Baron Loeckner, the head of the Political Department at Berlin, who was the ring leader in the murder of the Russian Revolution.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

AMERICA'S CRUSHING REPLY.

The Chancellor's Speech.

London, October 23.

Continuing his speech in the Reichstag, the Chancellor said the essence of President Wilson's programme was a League of Nations, which meant the abandonment of unqualified national independence and sovereignty both by Germany and others. If the Germans maintained, as a fundamental, that national egoism which till recently had been dominant, the bitterness thereby engendered would cripple them for generations. They must comprehend that the significance of this frightful war was victory for the ideas of justice, and if they submitted to this idea they would find therein a cure for present wounds and a reservoir for future strength. When he advocated a League of Nations as a source of consolation and a new force, he did not deny that heavy opposition must be overcome before the idea is realized. Whatever the next few days or weeks brought, whether war or peace, the German people would be best prepared for either by carrying out the Government's programme and definitely breaking away from the old system.

The Chancellor then outlined the reforms of the Prussian franchise and of the Imperial Government, whereby the Reichstag would share the responsibility with the Chancellor for Imperial policy, and also a measure of autonomy for Alsace-Lorraine. The Chancellor said the reform measures include a Bill altering the Imperial Constitution in order to embody the fundamental idea of the new form of government. This Bill would give the Reichstag, as a House of the people's representatives, joint responsibility in deciding peace or war (Obers) but not till the League of Nations takes practical shape and abolishes secret Treaties.

The Chancellor dealt lengthily with modifications of military rule and the amnesties for political prisoners already decreed, emphasizing that they were proposed by the Kaiser; thus the Chancellor's new form of government harmonised with constitutional precedents. He anticipated criticisms of the political changes, but welcomed them because opposition was the breath of Parliamentary life. He asserted that he and his colleagues were unanimous in the purpose of giving the German people political authority, and concluded by exhorting the Army, confronted by superior forces, appealing to the people to defend the soldiers against unjust charges and give the Army the men, material and the food it needed.

Further Text of German Reply.

London, October 21 (delayed).

The following forms part of the German Reply to President Wilson's recent Note:—

"As a fundamental condition of peace the President prescribes the destruction of every arbitrary power that can separately, secretly and of its own single choice disturb the peace of the world. To this the German Government replies that, hitherto, the representatives of the people in the German Empire have not been endowed with influence in the formation of the Government. The Constitution did not provide for the concurrence of the representatives of the people in decisions of peace and war. These conditions have just now undergone a fundamental change. A new Government has been formed in complete accordance with the principle of representation of the people, based on an equal, universal, secret and direct franchise. The leaders of the great parties in the Reichstag are members of this Government. In the future no Government can take or continue office without possessing the confidence of the majority of the Reichstag.

The Pope and German Lies.

London, October 23.

A message from Rome says evidently the Pope does not accept the German protestations of innocence as regards outrages and devastations. The official organ of the Holy See, the *Osservatore Romano*, declares that the German armies who destroyed and burned France-Belgian cities and towns must be compelled to evacuate France and Belgium. It announces that the Pope has addressed a direct appeal to the Chancellor, Prince Max of Baden, to prevent further unnecessary devastations. The Holy See has similarly appealed to the Papal Nuncio of Bavaria.

German People Anxious for Peace.

London, October 23.

The German Note abandons the idea of a mixed Commission, but does not appear to admit the military superiority of the Allies. It is pretended that most severe orders have been given to the troops and that the eventually guilty persons will be punished.

The Note states that the present Government cannot be held responsible in view of the recent political changes.

The French Press is of opinion that the German people are anxious for peace, and that the Government would also be willing to gain this end if it can do so without having to make such sacrifices as are both legitimate and necessary.—*French Wireless.*

BRITISH AIR RAIDS.

Metz Barracks and Railways Bombed.

London, October 22.

The Press Bureau announces that two squadrons of the Independent Air Force on the 22nd inst. successfully attacked barracks and railways at Metz. All the machines returned, despite the fog.

Another squadron set out to attack the Rhine factories, but when near the objective encountered dense clouds, and became separated. Seven machines have not been located.

On the night of the 21st inst. we heavily and successfully attacked factories at Kaiserslautern and also heavily bombed stations at Metz. All the machines returned.

WON THE VICTORIA CROSS.

A Corporal's Wonderful Endurance.

London, October 23.

The Victoria Cross has been awarded to Corporal David Hunter, whose exploit was mentioned by Sir Douglas Haig in a communique on September 22. The official story of his exploit concludes:—"Without food or water, he held on to his post for over forty-eight hours and not only withstood constant attacks but had also to undergo the enemy and our own barrage fire, which came right across his post. The outstanding bravery, determination, fortitude and endurance of Corporal Hunter were beyond all praise and a magnificent example to all."

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

NEW BRITISH ATTACK BEGUN.

MILE ADVANCE ON SIX-MILE FRONT.

ENEMY STILL RETREATING IN FLANDERS.

London, October 23.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing this evening, says:—We are now on the fringe of Valenciennes. Tournai is still offering strong resistance, but our infantry are nearing the line of the Scheldt along a wide front.

London, October 22.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We have entered the western suburbs of Valenciennes and penetrated deeply northward thereof into Ballois Forest, towards the angle of the Scheldt at Conde.

We progressed eastward of St. Amand and reached the Scheldt at Hollain and Bruyelles, southward of Tournai, gaining possession of both places.

North-westward of Tournai we captured Freyennes and progressed towards the Scheldt. Further north there was sharp fighting for the Scheldt crossings at Pontschin.

A New British Attack.

London, October 23.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Early this morning we attacked on the Le Cateau-Solemes front and are making good progress.

Between Valenciennes and Tournai we have taken Bruy and reached the west bank of the Scheldt at B'charies and Espain. There was considerable resistance on this front yesterday and sharp fighting, in which we vigorously pressed the enemy and inflicted many casualties, expelling him from his positions and taking a number of prisoners.

On a Six-Mile Front.

London, October 23.

The new attack mentioned by Sir Douglas this morning is on a front of six miles.

We have advanced about mile along the whole attacking front and taken several villages. The enemy is resisting stiffly.

A Victorious Advance.

Lyons, October 22.

The Allied Army Group, under the command of the King of Belgium, has continued its victorious advance in Flanders. The German garrison of Escloo withdrew into Holland.

The Allied forces are approaching Ghent and are encircling Tournai. They have crossed the Lys along most of its course. They hold the right bank of the Scheldt from the east of Cambrai as far as Valenciennes and lie along the left bank to the north of Tournai for several kilometres.

The Selle has been crossed in the same manner as the Sambre. British troops are now two kilometres from Valenciennes and have pushed on as far as St. Amand, capturing the whole of the Forest of Vioisigne.

To the north of the Sambre the French have made progress in the neighbourhood of Ribemont.—*French Wireless.*

German Evacuations.

London, October 23.

A German official wireless message says:—We evacuated bridgeheads on the Sambre and southward of the Marne.

THE BALKAN CAMPAIGN.

Serbian Advance Continues.

London, October 22.

A Serbian communique states:—Our advance continues. The enemy has been cleared from the regions of Ipek, Novibazar and Pashka. We have captured 1500 prisoners and considerable material.

17,000 Greeks Die of Ill-Treatment.

London, October 22.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens says it is officially established that a total of 17,000 Greeks at Kavala died as a result of ill-treatment during the Bulgarian occupation.

Germans Deprived of the Danube.

Lyons, October 22.

The Army of the Orient has reached the Danube in the region of Vidin. The Germans have for good and all lost the use of this most important means of communication.—*French Wireless.*

MR. LLOYD GEORGE CONGRATULATED.

London, October 23.

The Inter-Allied Parliamentary Committee has called on Mr. Lloyd George and congratulated him on his great achievements during the war. Replying, the Premier emphasised that the necessity of working together after the war would be as essential as during the war.

GERMAN RULE IN BELGIUM.

Belgians and Neutrals Pardoned.

Amsterdam, October 22.

A message from Brussels says General von Falkenhayn, the German Governor of Belgium, has pardoned the Belgians and neutrals imprisoned by the military and ordered the release of Belgians and neutrals interned in Belgium and Germany.

THE IMPERIAL WAR CABINET.

Arrangements for Dominion's Representation.

London, October 22.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Marriot, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Dominion Governments had not yet formally nominated their Resident Ministers to act as regular members of the Imperial War Cabinet, but Sir Robert Borden recently arranged for the attendance of a Canadian representative at the meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet. General Smuts was available as the representative of South Africa, while at regard Australia, Mr. Hughes would be able to attend the meetings. Several meetings had been held since the last session.

LARCENY OF MONEY.

The Result of Too Much Drink.

J. N. Washington, a Eurasian, was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. E. Wood, with the larceny of \$163. Mr. P. W. Goldring prosecuted.

The facts of the case, as outlined by Mr. Goldring, were that the complainant and the defendant met one another in a hotel. They had some drinks together and afterwards adjourned to defendant's room. The complainant's pocket-book then fell on the ground and the defendant picked it up and extracted the money. The defendant then left the complainant and said he would meet him in the King Edward Hotel, where they would have a drink. He then ordered a lot of drinks and he was afterwards arrested in Sampson Street. When arrested it was found that he had spent a large portion of the money. The defendant admitted stealing, but said he was under the influence of liquor at the time. Mr. Goldring asked his Worship to deal leniently with the defendant as he came from a good family and was formerly clerk to Mr. G. B. Haywood and Mr. Leo d'Almada. It was a rather sad case.

Defendant pleaded guilty and said he was under the influence of drinks at the time. He had never done such a thing before. He was very sorry for all he had done and was willing to refund the money to the complainant.

His Worship remanded the case till next Thursday, bail being allowed at \$250.

O'HAGAN AND THE KAISER'S FAMILY.

Mystery Man's Claim to be a Hohenzollern.

A man who gave the name of Ralph O'Hagan, but said he was related to the Hohenzollern family, was charged at Bow-street, recently, with refusing to give information regarding himself and his father. Mr. Muskett, who prosecuted, said it was one of the many strange cases he had had to unfold in the last few years. O'Hagan was found wandering aimlessly at East Grinstead with no papers showing his origin. He was detained as an alien, and dealt with for being in a prohibited area, and, when he left prison, was taken by the National Service authorities to the nearest depot, the Royal West Kent, to see if he was eligible for the Army. He had never been posted to any regiment. He refused to answer any questions, and the matter stood there—a mystery. Who he was, what he was or where he came from was not known.

O'Hagan said that at East Grinstead he had pleaded guilty to some producing papers, &c. He had then stated that his father was connected with a Royal family, though he did not put it that way exactly. He said he was nearly related to the Hohenzollern family, but that his real name was O'Hagan.

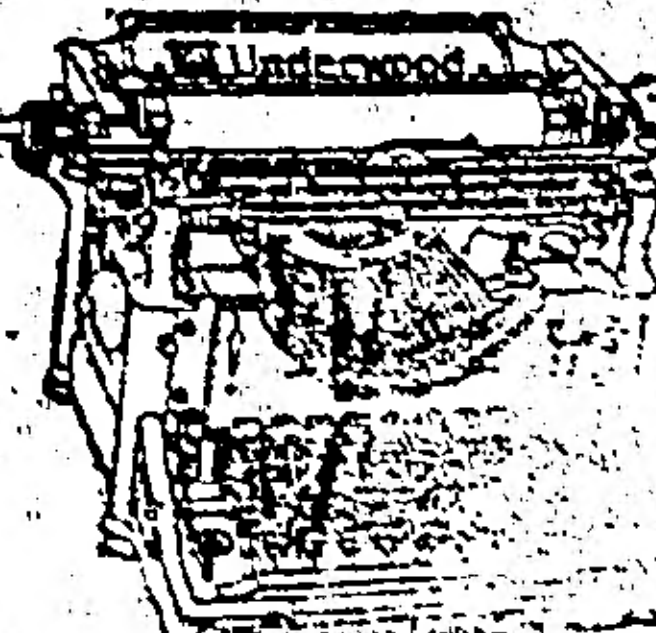
A shorthand typist produced a transcript of notes taken at an interview at Scotland Yard. O'Hagan then said he was 27, and born in Chicago, adding that there were certain reasons, mainly political, why he could not say more. He said he was an American, not a German.

O'Hagan now denied that he was wandering aimlessly, and said he wanted "to take up a certain matter concerned with the Hohenzollern family in connection with the British Army." The magistrate ordered an inquiry into the matter.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Dr. Wellington Koo's Return to China.

Owing to the death of his wife
(daughter of Tang Shao-yi) and
the expiration of his three years' term of office, Dr. Wellington Koo,
Minister to the United States, has
telegraphed to the Government
asking for permission to visit
Peking on leave and also to
report important diplomatic
matters in person to both the
President and the Premier.

Chinese Students in America.

For the purpose of encouraging
Chinese students in the United
States to study commercial,
agricultural and mining subjects
during their vacations every year
through travelling in company
with their professors and fellow-
students, the Chinese Cabinet has
passed the memorial of the Minis-
try of Education recommending
the payment of not more than one
hundred gold dollars to each
student for meeting their travel-
ling expenses each time, provided
previous sanction of the Ministry
of Education is obtained by the
Students Superintendent. In
order properly to look after the
interests of the Chinese students
in the United States, the Ministry
has appointed Mr. Yen as super-
intendent of students in America.

Grand Canal Conservancy.

Peking, Oct. 15.—The me-
morial of ex-Premier Hsiung Hsi-
lin concerning the establishment
of his head office at Tientsin with
a branch office at Tientsin, Shan-
tung, has been passed by the
Cabinet meeting. Mr. Pan Fo-
will probably be appointed office-
in-charge of the Tientsin office
shortly, and in accordance with
Mr. Hsiung's suggestions the
American Engineers under Mr.
Bipley will commence the con-
servancy work immediately. After
the completion of the dredging
work of the Grand Canal, boats
from North China will be able to
reach the Yangtze direct so that
there is a report that some enter-
prising native merchants are
planning the formation of a
steamboat company for running
steamboats between Chihai and
Kiangsu provinces.

"Sawdust" Bread.

Wounded who have just
returned from prison camps in
Germany have no doubt whatever
of the serious economic conditions
prevailing. "There are two kinds
of bread," said a private in the
Manchester Regiment to a Daily
News representative—"a 'leg-
ger', or brown bread, for German
wounded in hospital, and 'lager',
or black bread, for their own
soldiers, prisoners, and civilians.
The black bread is made from rye,
potatoes, and sawdust. It is
rolled in sawdust to keep it
together for baking. In camp
we proved the use of sawdust, for
one of our fellows saw it being
made." One soldier who spent
3 1/2 years in Germany said when
he first arrived the Germans
would hang large packages outside
their windows. When he reached
Aix-le-Chapelle for medical ex-
amination before the exchange,
he found hungry working people
begging on their knees or offering
to do the prisoners' washing for
the slice of black bread served
out to them daily, which they
could not eat.

The Siberian El Dorado.

There are rumours that the
Siberian Government, as a means
of increasing its revenues, will
grant mining concessions
throughout Siberia to any for-
eigners on condition that 3 per-
cent of the yield be tendered to
that Government. Fabulous
stories regarding the abundance
of gold in Siberia are in cir-
culation, and it is reported many
Japanese are trying to obtain
concessions. In this connection
Mr. Hirano Teitaro, who has been
showing considerable activity
in business circles since he
resigned the post of Governor of
the Hokkaido some years ago, and
who has recently established a
rubber plantation company in the
South Seas, is quoted by the
Hochi as saying that though
he has just returned from
Vladivostok, he had heard nothing
about the rumored grant of
mining concessions in Siberia. He
thinks, however, that the rumours
may soon find confirmation since
the method mentioned would be
the easiest method of increasing
the revenue of the Siberian Gov-
ernment.

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MRS. WOO and Family desire to express their thanks for sympathy shown them in their recent bereavement and also for the many beautiful wreaths sent.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1918.

SUGARING THE PILL.

If there is one thing that this war has taught us more than another it is the German propensity for lying and deceiving. We have seen this illustrated in innumerable directions, but perhaps in nothing more pointedly than in the communications issued by the German High Command. These reports of the actual military operations are evidently served up with the express purpose of hiding the truth from the German people, but to the Allies they are nothing more nor less than intensely humorous effusions. We all know of the enemy habit of explaining a retreat by describing it as a movement of troops "according to plan." This is truthful in a way—that is, when it is conceded that the "plan" is to avoid encirclement or annihilation. Another variation of the same kind of thing is the reporting of the fall of a certain place by saying that it is "now in front of our line." This sort of business may be all very well so far as ignorant people are concerned, but we imagine that it does not serve to hide the truth from even an intelligent German.

The Allies are not in the habit of sugaring the pill in this fashion. If they lose a place, even temporarily, they frankly say so, while on many occasions of late it has been freely admitted that the Germans have been carrying out their retreat with distinct military skill. The truth pays in the long run, and even if German strategists do good work there is no reason why it should be belittled. We expect, however, that the enemy military writers, if these tributes ever come to their notice, will continue to use them to convince the German people that the High Command really has the situation well in hand and that the retirement is only an enlargement of the idea of operating "according to plan." We have seen that method employed before to-day. Let us take a glance at some of the German comments penned shortly after the Allied offensive began in August, to illustrate our point. When the Germans began to retreat, Herr Erich von Salzmann, one of the most famous Boche military critics, was at great pains to describe the German advance from the Marne to the Aisne as "a great sortie" following this up with the specious contention that the German armies, in their backward movements, were "defenders who are now retiring to their fortresses after a successful battle." He further remarked that the Allies had been unable during the three weeks with which he was dealing to throw the German line into confusion, saying "the simple proof of this lies in the fact that no prisoners and no material to speak of were taken by the French, English or Americans." In point of fact, forty thousand prisoners were captured in these particular operations, but of course the German High Command would not be over-eager "to speak of" a little side-issue like that. The same writer concluded his observations with the statement that "it is just in the events of the past three weeks that the High Command has shown its complete superiority." Speaking quite calmly, we can only say that the more of this sort of superiority the German High Command shows, the better shall we be pleased. Another military writer coolly observed that the retreat was not "influenced by the enemy," but he rather gave the lie to von Salzmann's sortie theory when he spoke of the High Command "getting rid of the unfavourable position in which our troops had had to fight since the failure of the attack on both sides of Rheims." We can only hope for the sake of the Germans' own peace of mind that they are not in habit of reading every military critic's effusions. If so, unless their memory is wonderfully short, they must occasionally become very perturbed and distracted.

When we read misleading comment of this character we cannot help calling to mind the King in "Alice in Wonderland," who muttered "Important, unimportant, important, unimportant," because he was unable to make up his mind which he meant. That is what the German military critics do with such words as "Offensive, defensive, offensive." In July the Kaiser Offensive, which was to end the war, was in full swing; in August, there had never been such a thing as an Offensive—it was, of course, a Kaiser Defensive. And that is the German methods all the time. The Boche writers are now probably telling the German people that the Kaiser's legions are not really retreating because they are forced to, but because it suits their purpose and they like doing it! But the day will soon come when Allied arms will shatter all these foolish illusions to peace.

Who Wants War?

German trickery is well exemplified in the latest speech of the Imperial Chancellor. Speaking of the peace question, he says that if the enemy Governments are "anxious for war," the Germans will fight defensively with all the force of a people driven to the last extremity. That is a very obvious effort to push the blame on to the Allies if the conversations in regard to peace should come to nothing. Even at this time of day the Boche seeks to right himself in the eyes of the world, but we shall be intensely surprised if any neutral nation is deceived by this typically German move. The fact, of course, is that the Allies are in no sense anxious for war. What they want to do is to stop it, and it is for that reason that they are now proceeding with the work of hammering the Germans into submission. Not only do they want to put an end to this war; they seek to render the mischief-maker of Europe so impotent that he will never again plunge the world into such a terrible calamity. To do that, there are certain terms of peace which are essential. The Germans know; all well what those terms are, and if they refuse to concede them now, then the blame for continuing the bloodshed must be upon their own heads, for eventually those terms will have to be acknowledged. Until they are, the Allied Armies will keep on their powerful attacks, not for the sake of prolonging the war, but in order to make secure a lasting peace.

A Tremendous Debt.

Lord Robert Cecil has just announced that the total amount which the Germans have levied on cities and towns in Belgium and France is not now known, but that full reparation forms part of the war aims of the Allies. That is rather interesting in view of the official Belgian statement that Germany's bill in Belgium, not taken any further than early in 1915, comes to the respectable little sum of \$384,290,000. Since that time, of course, there have been innumerable exactions made, the latest being in the case of Roubaix, where a fine of 600,000 francs was imposed and the Municipal coffers containing 750,000 francs seized. To strike an aggregate total of all the German levies would be to go into figures which are almost inconceivable, and besides all that we have to remember the tremendous damage wilfully done by the enemy, concerning which reparation will also have to be made. But there are some works of destruction which the Germans have carried out which never could be repaid in cash, just as full atonement is impossible for the thousands of murders of non-combatants which the enemy has committed. However, there will be a huge bill to pay, one which will take very many years to fully discharge. The Allies' war aims in this regard must be pressed on the Germans without modification of any sort.

Poor Quality Milk.

Many people must have read with a feeling of gratification the report which appeared in our columns on Wednesday having reference to several Chinese being fined at the Magistracy for selling milk of poor quality. There is little doubt that among certain dealers the practice of selling milk deficient in necessary fats, and containing quite a large proportion of water, is common, and it is pleasant to see that the authorities concerned have started a campaign and have been instrumental in bringing before the Magistracy offenders against the regulations which require them to sell nothing but what is good. It would appear that certain dealers have become very bold in the matter of watering milk, when samples were found to contain no less than 20 per cent. No doubt it is a great temptation to Chinese sellers of milk to add water and thereby make considerable profit, but they have to be taught that they cannot carry on this kind of thing with impunity, and it is to be hoped that the fine meted out will have a salutary effect.

DAY BY DAY.

IF EVERY YEAR WE ROOTED OUT ONE VICE WE SHOULD SOON BECOME PERFECT MEN.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the first anniversary of Brazil's declaration of war on Germany.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 3. 15/16d.

Health Return.

During yesterday there were no cases of communicable disease notified.

Typhoon Warning.

The following telegram was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 5.30 p.m. yesterday:—"Typhoon in about 122 degrees Long. E. and 27 degrees Lat. N., moving N. W."

Armed Robbers.

A Chinese money-changer reports to the Police that at 10.45 p.m. yesterday, whilst he was engaged at the counter, several men gained admittance into the shop, armed with revolvers and knives. Covering his face, they despoiled him of a booty of \$53 in notes and subsidiary coins.

Traffic Prosecutions.

Several ricksha pullers and chair bearers were summoned at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. B. Wood, with various breaches of the traffic regulations, such as being improperly dressed and soliciting fares. Inspector Garrod prosecuted. His Worship imposed fines ranging from \$2 to \$5.

Unwelcome Visitors.

A married Chinese woman reports to the Police that at 6.30 p.m. yesterday, whilst she and her children were at the parlour of her house in Outhick Street, ten men entered, and seizing the children, pulled off her ear-rings valued at \$7. Later, however, the intruders threw the ear-rings on to the ground and effected a hasty exit.

Alleged Adulterated Whisky.

H. Honda was summoned by Inspector Terrett at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. B. Wood, with selling adulterated liquor. The facts of the case, as given by Inspector Terrett, were that on the 9th inst. he went to the defendant's shop at 31 and 32 Praya East and bought a bottle of whisky, "Pirate" brand. He told defendant that he wanted it for purposes of analysis and divided it into three bottles and when he sent one of them to be analysed the whisky was found to be 37.2 below proof. Some discussion arose as to the definition of adulterated whisky and his Worship remanded the case till November 19, so that the third sample may be analysed.

Quarrel in a Restaurant.

Lu's Lopes, foreman in the Sanitary Department, was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. B. Wood, with assaulting Chinese at M. Y. Sun Company's restaurant on Monday October 21 at 1.15 p.m. Mr. J. H. Gardner prosecuted. The facts of the case were that the defendant was at the restaurant with three or four others. The complainant and two others were there, and apparently one Wong Tak, who was with defendant, went out for some purpose. The complainant then got hold of Wong Tak's tool and put his hat on it. Wong Tak came back and hung the hat on the rack, and the defendant punched defendant on the left cheek. Defendant, in giving evidence, said he did not complain, but that the complainant struck him first. He hit the man in a self-defence. His Worship imposed a fine of \$10 and that there was a quarrel between the two parties and there was some provocation but led the defendant to strike the complainant. He also said that the blow given by the defendant was not in self-defence and that it was unjustifiable.

ROBBIE'S LETTERS: VIII.

To his Nephew in France.

Hongkong, 23rd Oct., 1918.

Dear Allick,

..... Aye, as I was saying, last week the big fish left their pools and became smaller fish in a larger pool at the annual pow-wow over the financial affairs of the Colony. The next morning coming down in the car Macpherson was fair excited. The newspaper had been reported missing and he was quite sure that the Kaiser had hanged himself on the bedpost with his braces and that Reuter was just holding on for further particulars before breaking the news to an astonished world. Macpherson's like a lot more in this Colony; been fair coddled by the newspapers. If he doesn't feel a paper when he opens his eyes in the morning he's not well for the rest of the day and spends the forenoon writing to the Editor on ruled foolscap paper threatening to stop his subscription. But when the paper did turn up there was no question as to the cause of the delay; Budget debate all over it; like flea on a dog, and no even room for the *Pro Rege Publico* column. I've sent on a copy to you, but mind you keep it to yourself. Don't let any of your chums see it; every man in the front line has to be kept fit nowadays. As you'll see for yourself, the speeches make fine reading and, judging from their length, it's a pity there's no bar with an off-licence at the Council Chamber, for some of our legislators must have felt dry before the finish. Fine speeches, but what's the use anyway except you're working your way up for a C.M.G. or you have a spite at the reporters? Aye, fine speeches, all of which received the careful and sympathetic consideration of the Government. The newspapers called it a debate, but it was the same kind of debate that I once had with a San Francisco policeman when he ordered me off the sidewalk with a thick club in his hand—terribly one-sided. Until we get rid of this official majority there'll be nothing but pleading yonder. A French name on the menu doesn't make last week's fish taste any better. There's one thing though that sticks out like the nose on your face, and that's that British traders have got to wake up at this stage of the game. I'm not sure that Commercial Attaches and the like will improve matters a great deal. Man, what we've got to do is to help ourselves—no like the Bolsheviks mind ye—but by getting rid of a lot of our bigotted ideas about trade and things in general. Of course if some of our officials could only get a job in vaudeville or be prevailed upon to start a correspondence school in parlour table-talk and leave the Government to business folk, it would do a lot to clear the ground to start with. Then we've got to study the Germans a bit. Never mind about his corrupt methods, his long credits and his subsidies; we know all that, and that's bad business anyway. But there's no gaining the fact that as a trader we've a lot to learn from the Germans; he wasn't afraid of hard work; his manner with his Chinese clients won many orders for him; in short he was out for business and he adapted himself to the market better than many Britishers ever did. If we're to keep what we've got in trade, with all the extra agencies recovered since the war, we'll have to get rid of the idea that we're the salt of the earth and that what was good enough twenty years ago is good enough now. Aye, my lad, we've got to get rid of our fixed and formulated ideas. We've long been too unresponsive. How that? Well, I'll give you an example. When I was once in London I went into a haberdashery's shop and asked him for a 14s collar; he asked me the size of my shirt and when I told him it was 14s he told me that it wasn't done, that it couldn't be done, that such a thing was unheard of, and that I ought to have a 15 collar. I think there must have been something in the Magnus Charta to the effect that a Briton had to wear a collar from one to

BOXING.

A Forthcoming Hongkong Tournament.

The Police Reserve intends arranging another of its boxing tournaments in aid of War Charities next month, and in connection therewith the following challenges are issued:—

T. Neighbour, R.N., challenges anyone in the Colony to a twenty-round contest at 8st 6lb (give or take two pounds), Petty Officer Ames preferred.

E. Lucas, R.N., would like to meet anyone in the Colony at 11st 8lb.

T. O'Neill, wishes to meet anyone at the light-weight limit.

J. Powell, R.N., challenges any 10st man in the Colony.

A. R. Denyer, R.N., challenges any feather-weight in the Colony.

All the above are strangers to Hongkong, excepting O'Neill, who defeated Sapper Smith last year at North Point. Powell is a brother of Seaman Powell, who is well known to ring-side followers in Hongkong, having twice met Corporal Scott and also Corporal Grant and others.

three sizes too large. You get the idea now eh? We've got to get rid of our stiffness and our insularity in dealing with other peoples and we've got to adapt ourselves to the needs of the market if we ever hope to settle at home in any circumstances other than in receipt of an Old Age Pension.

Some day when the Municipality will pull down that City Hall cum Theatre Royal cum Library cum Museum of ours and erect in its place a respectable Town Hall, they'll have some of them mural paintings showing the development of the Colony at the different stages of its existence. If the artist gets the local colour right, a free hand and no too many gins, his picture symbolical of Commerce as existing before the Great War will be something like this: In the centre at a desk garnished and swept and seated on a revolving chair is the portrait of a young old man with a polished dome and a lavender shirt, who looks to match, reading the exchange rate of the day. Against the desk is a bag of golf clubs and away in the corner of the room, just observable in the mural gloom, is the outline of a rusty-looking rifle draped with the biggest part of the aforesaid gentleman's field marching order. On his right sits an admirable Crichton, clever looking and muscular, clad in shorts and an anxious look, and who, to judge from the appearance of his desk, should at that moment have been carrying a banner in the Army of the unemployed. He is busy gazing at a clock opposite and it requires no thought-reader to guess that at the half hour he will retire skillfully in the direction of the Hotel and take up a new line, the pivot of which will be the bar. Opposite and vis a vis her machine, is seated a female typist old mostly in pink organdie but immediately engaged in reading a newspaper and wondering whether she'll go and see the next episode of the "Loathsome Claw" or have two iced creams straight at Candy John's instead. On the left, just visible through the doorway of a side room, is a group of blue-coated gentlemen discussing business with the aid of several hand fans and a blue enamelled capidor. Out of the big window is seen the harbour and a ship a little to the left stirring up the mud in its attempt to get to its anchorage, and away in the distance is a boom-ey tower awaiting the arrival of a clock that'll weigh a ton when its made. Underneath the picture, set in neat cement, is a brass tablet with the saying of the day: "It's a great life if you don't weaken."

An unconventional picture I'll admit, and maybe a bit exaggerated, but breathing nevertheless one of the most healthful hours that commerce in the Colony ever knew. Now for what Janet calls the real news.....

Yours truly,
ROBT MACWHIRTER.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

An interesting field for speculation is opened up by the pronouncement of a Departmental Committee that inequality of payment between the sexes is inevitable in the teaching profession, owing to greater calls on the masculine purse. If such principle becomes general, and salaries are everywhere graded according to family responsibilities, we may anticipate the time when bachelors will receive less than married men, and every addition to the family will mean an increase of salary. And then one may look for some such innovations in our advertisement columns as "No married men need apply," or "Mar. fam. 2."

Scott Staffordshire Christian names are invariably interesting. In a Walsall family three young women, who have been given the vote, have the following names: Happy, Comfort and Amiable. Other women in a working class area of the same town are registered thus: Amperie, Zizova, Ambrosine, Kimbarra, Amanda, and Patricia. The death of Sir George Benjamin Hingley, the head of the great anchor-making firm, serves to show the tendency in the Black Country for Biblical names. His father's name was Herakiah; the founder of the family, Isaac; while Noah established iron-founding. Sir George's uncles were Benjamin and Samuel and his aunt was Leah.

There is hope for poor old Ireland yet, for her cause is being taken up simultaneously by the *Cologne Gazette* and the *American Nation*, which has no connection with its English namesake. Germany, according to the *Cologne Gazette*, is going "to try hard to understand Ireland from her past and from her soul," and the gift which Germany will bring to the task are "science, tact, and love," the science which makes mustard shells, the tact which governs Belgium, and the love which murdered Nurse Cavell. The *Nation* is very busy in trumpeting Ireland's wrongs and rights just at the same moment as its German contemporary, though it does not pretend to bring science, tact, or love to the job, but only American slowness in touting for German and Irish subscribers. *Saturday Review*.

The war has brought some surprising changes already, but there are those who prophesy that its far-reaching effects have not yet come to their limit. The latest activity that is to be affected by the war is cricket. The old three-day match, it is said, is doomed. The revival of the one-day fixture in England during the war has shown that the game can be made very much more lively if a time limit is fixed and the suggestion is made that it would be still more lively if each batter were allowed so many minutes in which "to get on or get out." Half-day matches could thus be brought to a decision even with two innings apiece, and the players be given an opportunity to show how many runs they could make, not how long they could keep their wickets up. We live in stirring times.

A shrewd old countryman was being questioned by the vicar on his religious tenets. He had heard the old man was a Baptist, and although he had nothing to say against the beliefs of this sect, he implied that perhaps the Established Church was the better road to salvation. The old man, after listening to the vicar's fears on his behalf, said: "From this village to the market town there are three roads. There's the straight road along the valley, the old coach road over the hills, and the main road running alongside the park wall. When I get my wheat to the market town they don't say to me, 'Hallo, John, which road did you come by?' but 'What's your wheat like?'"

1-11-68

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN RETREAT.

Violent Enemy Attacks.

London, Oct. 22.
A French communique says: North of the Oise there was great enemy activity at night-time. We reached the railway north-east of Amiens-sur-Serre also St. Jacques farm north-west of Chalandry. On the plateau east of Vouziers fighting which began yesterday has diminished in intensity. It is confirmed that yesterday's enemy attacks were very violent. We identified elements belonging to seven divisions.

Fresh Retreat on Serre Front.

London, Oct. 23.
A French communique says: We have forced the enemy on the Serre front to retreat, and captured Chalandry and Grandlys despite obstinate resistance. The line skirts the Serre to Ooriers, passes the outskirts of Fromont and Cohardille, thence along the Baze canal. The Germans twice renewed their attacks east of Vouziers but were everywhere repulsed.

Further Allied Progress.

London, Oct. 23.
A British Belgian communique states: The enemy throughout the day endeavoured to maintain his positions on the Lys-Devinion Canal, making several counter-attacks with a view to retaking our bridge-head, but he was repulsed. Belgians crossed the Devinion Canal at several points. The retreating Germans threw 300 vehicles into the Bruges-Ghent Canal. The French improved their bridge-heads south of Deyorre and advanced three kilometres. Other French units farther south crossed the Lys. The French have taken 1,100 prisoners. The Second British Army advanced a mile between the Lys and the Scheldt and established a bridge-head on the right bank of the Scheldt, east of Peoo.

Retreat Not Ended.

London, Oct. 23.
Despite the resistance of the enemy in Flanders the French have succeeded in enlarging the bridge-heads at Denyze. The British made fresh progress between Tournai and Valenciennes and took Froyennes and are only 1500 metres from Tournai. They occupied Anzin and entered the suburbs of Valenciennes. The French have advanced on the Serre front and reached the banks of the river from Amiens-sur-Serre to Mortiers. It is clear the retreat of the enemy has not yet reached its limit, and that he is endeavouring to maintain the pivot before Passoit-tenay. If this yields the situation of the German armies will become imminently most dangerous.—French wireless.

Fighting in Grand Union.

Paris, Oct. 21.
Fresh advances are reported on all the front from Flanders to the Meuse region. In Flanders French, Belgian and British troops, fighting in grand union, continued to throw back the adversary on the front of Bruges canal. King Albert's troops are firmly fixed on the left bank of the Dutch border. The capture of Tournai by French troops constitutes a decisive phase in the great operation. The Germans made determined resistance.—Havas.

German Executions and Cruelties.

London, Oct. 23.
A double demonstration occurred on Tuesday in the Chamber and Senate on the occasion of the return of representatives of the liberated departments. In the Senate M. Pichon declared that all reparations, restitutions and guarantees would be enforced on the enemy. In the Chamber President Deschanel greeted the return of his colleagues from Lille. He recalled the moral and physical sufferings they had endured for four years. M. Delory described moving the exactions and cruelties of the Germans and the deportations of men, women and children who were forced to work for the enemy, and he declared, "amid applause, that it would be impossible to make peace without reparations."—French wireless.

THE NEW FRENCH LOAN.

Paris, Oct. 21.
France's Fourth War Liberation Loan was inaugurated on Sunday. Thousands of Parisians visited the Place Concorde, and the Tuileries in honour of "The Little Tigers" of the Financiers to inspect a collection of 1,500 German guns, aeroplanes, a sausage balloon and a big tank. General Baden Powell presented a flag to boy scouts of France at an athletic test of boys of the 1920 class recruits. America has subscribed one million and a half francs in token of confidence in France.—Havas.

THE PROGRESS IN THE BALKANS.

London, Oct. 23.
A French Eastern communique says: The French have captured a convoy of loaded enemy lighters at Lompalka on the Danube. The Serbians north of Aleksinatz advanced despite strong resistance. Their cavalry, east of Parasin, captured part of the baggage of the Headquarters of the 217th German Division, including General von Gallwitz's archives and luggage.

Paris, Oct. 21.
The advance of the Serbian and French troops in northern Serbia, watched by the entire Romanian nation, is the hour of deliverance from General von Mackensen's rule.—Havas.

GERMAN LEASES ON THE SHAMEN.

London, Oct. 24.
In the House of Commons, replying to Col. Yate, Lord Robert Cecil stated that new Trading with the Enemy Regulations, dealing with the question of the leases of German buildings in the British Concession at Shamen, China, were being prepared.

TO REPLACE SUBMARINE LOSSES.

London, Oct. 22.
The Press Bureau announces that the Government has decided to sell a limited number of Government-owned vessels to owners who have lost ships by submarines in order to replace their losses. The decision will not affect the use of the vessels during the war emergency.

THE "TICONDEROGA" LOSSES.

Washington, Oct. 23.
It is officially announced that the total number of soldiers and crew lost by the submarining of the Ticonderoga, cabled on the 12th inst., was 913.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

London, Oct. 24.
Replying to Mr. Gershom Stewart, Lord Robert Cecil stated that the Government had received no official information of any increase in the local production of opium in China since the termination of the 1911 agreement, and the cessation of Indian imports.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

Another Speech by the German Chancellor.

Copenhagen, Oct. 23.
A message from Berlin states: When the Reichstag reassembled the Chancellor in a speech said that the whole of the German people were anxious to hear the Government's view of their prospects of success in the peace effort. The President's first answer to the German Government's peace move brought the question of a peace of justice or a peace of violence to the forefront in all countries. He hoped President Wilson's next answer would set doubts to rest. Until then the German people must prepare for both eventualities, either that the enemy Governments were anxious for war, in which case the Germans would fight defensively with all the force of a people driven to the last extremity, or for going to the conference table. In the latter case the German people were entitled to ask what a peace based on President Wilson's conditions means for Germany's future. That was a question of stupendous import, for it was not Germany's strength that would decide what was right, but the decision would result from what was thought right in a free discussion with their opponents. That was a great effort for a proud people accustomed to victory. It had been represented to him that the acceptance of President Wilson's conditions would mean the submission of questions of legality to an anti-German court of justice. If that was so why, asked the Chancellor, did the extreme apostles of force in the Entente fear the Council Chamber as the guilty feared a Court of Justice?

Why the Reply was Delayed.

Paris, Oct. 21.
The reason for the delay of the German reply to President Wilson is that von Hugenburg is trying to show that the military position has improved by the shortening of the front. Although it is clear that the Germans are not offering much resistance to the evacuation of the Belgian coast it has caused an immense sensation in Germany, who though vitally interested in getting an armistice, is not reconciled to the idea of paying the penalty for her crimes.—Havas.

Turkey's Efforts.

Athens, Oct. 22.
The Smyrna commission, sent to gain contact with the Allies, has returned to Smyrna without landing or consulting with anyone. Reuter learns that Izzet Pasha's new Cabinet at Constantinople is apparently trying the German trick of attempting to bargain with the Allies.

Imminent Peace Unlikely.

Washington, Oct. 23.
On receipt of the German Note President Wilson conferred with Secretary Lansing until midnight. Reliable circles declare that there are no prospects of an immediate peace and that there will be no armistice except upon conditions that destroy forever the power of German militarism.

REPARATION FOR GERMAN LEVIES.

London, Oct. 22.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Hall, Lord Robert Cecil said he was unable to specify the total amount the Germans had levied on cities and towns in Belgium and France, but full reparation formed part of the war aims of the Allies.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Oct. 17.
Silver is steady. Messrs. Montagu's report states: The tendency of the market continues good. The present price of 49d. has been quoted on fifty successive working days. This is a record for duration. China exchanges still vacillate. The Shanghai quotation rose to 5s. 2d. a tael, after dropping to 5s. for one day.

GIRL'S TRAGIC LIFE STORY.

An Offer of Happy Marriage that Came Too Late.

"Even, Zola could not have written a more dramatic or terrible story."

With these words Sir Edward Marshall Hall, at the London Sessions recently began the life story of a German girl named Gertrude Ebbermann. It was, he said, the saddest case he had ever handled during 35 years' experience. The girl had been sentenced to four months' hard labour and recommended for expulsion, for travelling to Folkestone without a permit. Against this she now appealed.

Though born in Leipzig in 1888, she was brought to England when 11 weeks old, and could not speak or write German. When 18 years old, an offence was committed against her by her father, who was sentenced at the Old Bailey to five years' penal servitude. When her father was released he made her life unbearable. In despair she married a German named Ebbermann, who turned out almost as bad as her father, and who after serving in prison abroad, was sent to Holland in exchange for a British prisoner of war. The wife had been obliged to leave him, and for six years she had carried on business as a woman barber.

In 1910 she helped a wounded soldier across the road, and a friendship sprang up, leading to an offer of marriage. It was in visiting the soldier at Folkestone that she broke the law. She had

200 BASEBALL DIAMONDS.

Equipped by U. S. Red Cross for Soldiers in France.

In a recent cable, Mr. Harvey D. Gibson, Red Cross Commissioner to France, requested the shipment of baseball equipment, exclusive of uniforms, sufficient for two hundred diamonds. In a cable from London, Mr. Endicott, head of the Red Cross Commission to Great Britain, requested the immediate shipment of shoes, stockings, assorted gloves, and other baseball equipment, except uniforms, sufficient to supply two hundred baseball teams. The Commissioner to Great Britain also made a request for shoes, stockings, suits, and helmets for an equal number of football teams, together with 1,000 footballs.

In conformity with the above request, the War Council has appropriated the sum of \$49,980 to provide for the supplies desired in France, and the sum of \$67,737.85 for the purchase of the equipment asked for to equip the baseball and football teams among the American boys in England. Bids to cover the entire baseball supply abroad have been negotiated through B.B. Johnson, president of the American League of Professional Baseball Clubs.

Mr. Lawrence reduced the sentence to a fine of \$10, and expressed the view that the recommendation for deportation should be annulled, as the full facts were not laid before the convicting magistrate.

He told him her life story, and had implored her husband to divorce her, but he refused.

OUR DAY.

(Continued from page 5.)

Prize	Ticket	Winners
No.	No.	
64	1646	Mrs. Silva Netto
65	1857	Mrs. Humphreys
66	890	A. Silva Netto
67	212	Mr. Boston
68	2012	A. V. Apper
69	280	P. M. N. Silva
70	729	Tai Woo
71	236	Col. Mayhaw
72	1977	Col. Crisp
73	49	Comr. Gibson
74	663	E. J. Noxonha
75	1881	Mr. Sandford

The Portuguese community is to be heartily congratulated on the success of the raffle for which it undertook the responsibility and which has meant a large sum of money for the Red Cross. It would be invidious to single anyone out for praise in this regard, as everybody did his or her level best to secure the splendid results attained. The raffle for the silver tea service presented by the Jewish Recreation Club will be drawn for later, as all the tickets are not yet disposed of.

TO-MORROW'S GYMKHANA.

Much interest is being taken in the Gymkhana Meeting to be held to-morrow. The side shows will again be continued and children are to be admitted free to the ground. There will be plenty for the young people to see besides the racing. The following weights have been fixed:—

1-Mile Handicap.	lbs
"A" Class.	
North Star	155
Wild Gamble	155
Snuffbox	152
Malcolm	150
Decabifol	150
Oxford	146
Orest	145
Conquest Dahlia	143

"B" Class.	lbs
Ringwood	159
Haggia	158
Rockmouse	150
Black Out	149
Ridgeway	148
Marns	148
Victoria Crown	148
Anticipation	144
Huntsman	144
Second Violin	140

Jingle Joannie and Glorious Pearl scratched.

The Handicap for the "Cambridge" has presented a somewhat difficult problem, owing to the great difference in form of the ponies entered.

It is proposed therefore to divide this into two classes, "A" and "B," making two separate races. "A" Class is handicapped by weight, as under:—

Hand Or	lbs
Boris	157
Cicero	154
Robert the Devil	153
Rustumjee	150

"B" Class is handicapped by distance, as under, the ponies running with weight for inches:—

	yards
Rockwood	Scratch
War Road	10
Attaboy	30
Dugman	40
Dicebox	90

11 Mile.

	lbs
North Star	157
Haggia	155
Snuffbox	155
Malcolm	153
Oxford	148
Orest	147
Conquest Dahlia	145
Black Out	141
Anticipation	140

Jingle Joannie scratched.

"The Barton Mystery." This novel and absorbing "spoof" drama by Walter Hackett is a murder mystery introducing a "psychic" clue-tracer and other amusing people. A play with plenty of scope for comedy and drama, it contains one or two powerful scenes and a strong love story.

There is only one scene throughout. The first three acts cover three hours, so that "blessed" Unities are preserved, which are, as Mr. Curdie said, "A sort of general Ode."

When produced in London by H. B. Irving he was supported by E. V. Edwards, Hilda Bayley and Jessie Winter in the "serious" characters, Marie Illington and Holman Clarke sharing the chief comedy business with him, and it scored a record run at the Savoy.

Booking for both performances is now open at Moult's.

LIFE AT KIRKEE.

ARRIVAL OF HONGKONG CONTINGENT.

A Strenuous Time Ahead.

The first Hongkong Contingent sent to India under the General Military Service has arrived at the training camp at Kirkee India, as the following extracts from a letter written by one of its number indicate:—

On Monday morning, September 16, we awoke to see the hills of Bombay in sight, and all was hustle. Kit bags and private gear had all been packed, and by the time breakfast was over we were almost alongside the military wharf to which the ship proceeded specially to disembark our party. Bombay from the harbour looked a city of fine buildings, but Hongkong has it wonderfully beaten from a harbour point of view. On actually landing we were given over to a regular N.U.O., and after our baggage had been collected and put in a motor lorry with five of our men in charge we marched to the tramway lines, took a short ride in a car surprisingly commodious, and then marched to a waiting Camp by Sassoon Docks, called Attached Section. There we were assigned to a large bungalow-like room and informed that we should proceed to Kirkee by the train leaving Bombay at 10 p.m. that night. Most of us applied for and obtained passes to go into the City from 12 noon till 4 p.m. and chartering taxi-cabs and gharries we made off.

Unfortunately the day was a Bank Holiday and those who had business to transact were disappointed. The city proved to be one of fine wide streets and impressive buildings, the Post Office, Victoria Station, and the Taj Mahal Hotel being of outstanding size and design. Only one decent restaurant was open to us, being Tommies, and most of us gathered there. After a somewhat tiring perambulation of the city we proceeded back to our rest station and killed time till 8 o'clock by reading the very fine war news, and buying refreshments at the dry and wet canter. It was not a very lively crowd that marched back to Victoria Station, a matter of over two miles—and it was with relief that we boarded the Kirkee train, a special troop sleeping coach being added for us. There were quite a number of our friends off ship to see us off and as we drew out of the station noisy cheering was indulged in.

Our first taste of an Indian night proved to us that it can get uncomfortably cold, especially if one is in clothes that have been saturated with perspiration. Great coats proved a boon, but one could never truthfully say that the journey was comfortable. We were sorry too at having to make the journey by night, for we were robbed of seeing what is reputed to be very fine scenery. After snatches of sleep and restless tiredness we arrived at Kirkee station at five o'clock in the morning, and tumbled out on to the platform cold and fagged. But we were far from home then, for a further march of over two miles to this Camp was before us. Hot, footsore and weary we arrived here. A Medical Inspection found two of our number due for hospital, these being Pte. Brooks, whose old trouble, synovitis, had caused his knee to swell, and Pte. Barker. We messaged with the troops here, but had to have plate and cap issued first. Drawing bedding and helping to assemble our beds took us well into the afternoon, and it was tea time before we could think of washing or changing. Shaking down into our tents and preparing for the night was done with as much speed as our tired condition would permit, and it was with relief that we heard "Lights out" sounded. Next morning it was only to be expected that several of our number should be on the sick list, for we had gone through a succession of "experiences" perspiring, standing a cold training ride, waiting about in a broiling sun, and general discomfort—that was bound to tell on men just away from sedentary civil life.

High temperature, acute head-

GUARD THE BABY AGAINST COLDS.

To guard the baby or young child against colds nothing can equal Baby's Own Tablets, the Osmolite children's remedy. These Tablets are a mild laxative which will keep the little one's stomach and bowels working regularly. It is a recognised fact that when the stomach and bowels are in good order colds will not exist; that the health of the little one will be good, and that he will thrive and be happy.

Baby's Own Tablets also cure vomiting, feverishness, indigestion, and expel worms. They make teething easy; are guaranteed to be free from opiates and perfectly harmless.

Sold by chemists, or by mail at 60 cents the vial from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Nassau Road, Shanghai.

Vote for Man Born in Heligoland.

A claimant at Newport (Mon.) Revision Court recently said he was born in Heligoland in 1864. At the time it was ceded to Germany he was a sea on a British ship, and that was why he did not take advantage of the opportunity afforded by Lord Salisbury to remain a British subject. He had been in England for more than 40 years. A vote was allowed.

aches, and painful spines were common, and throughout the next day, in which there were several parades for drawing extra equipment and being re-measured by the tailor to ensure decent fitting clothes, the following had to visit the hospital tent:—Ptes. Spiers, Jack, McDonald and Elson. As I write, the following are actually in hospital:—Ptes. Spiers, Jack, McDonald, Brooks and Barker, whilst Ptes. Crew and Davies have had medical attention. Not a few of us have had slight fever, treated by ourselves. Still we are feeling much more fit now and have little cause for complaint at the way everything has been done for us. Several of us have made visits to Poona, where a military pageant has been held. To-day we have paraded with "C" Company, to whom we now belong, and have worked with pick and shovel. To-morrow we are due for another medical inspection, when we shall be categorised according to our condition. Judging by appearances only, the draft will not be all A.I. Our N.C.O.'s have been reverted to the ranks and on Monday we commence our proper course of training, five instructors being detailed for us.

The Camp is far away from any town life. Poona, being five miles and Kirkee over two. The scenery is quite good and the site seems healthy, being right in the hills. Life will be what we make it and militarily somewhat strenuous. Our address is—"C" Company, 6th Reserve Division, The Hampshire Regiment, Pashan Camp, Kirkee, India.

Living conditions are naturally strange to us. To troop to a large dining shed with tin plate and mug and knife and fork for meals is, to say the least, a violent contrast to Hongkong life. The food is ample and wholesome, though served in rough and ready fashion from stew pans and baking dishes. Washing is not attractive, especially before the 6.10 a.m. parade just after "reville." Sanitary has scored as a bit already, but ahead of us we know there lies a life full of healthy exercise, and a training that will fit us the better to hold whatever rank we may as individuals ultimately attain. Our beginning has not been "easy" and perhaps it is as well, for it has made us part and parcel of that great army of men who have for over four years been living rough and ready lives, and bearing conditions that, compared to ours, are ludicrously opposite. Fresh out from Eastern ease it is only natural that we should be obsessed by our changed lot, but to feel discouraged or envious would be not only folly, but it would be to lose sight of the paramount fact that we have joined a force that, through its own travail and effort, is even now securing the right for men to live as we ourselves have lived until less than a month ago.

MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, June 13, 1918.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	24
Prime Cut	lb.	24
Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	lb.	24
Roast—Shin	lb.	24
Breast—Ngau Nam	lb.	20
Soap—Tong Yuk	lb.	20
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	lb.	24
do.—Sirloin—Ngau Lan	lb.	20
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	No. 1	26
Bellock's Brains—No	per set	10
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	60
do.—corned—Hani Nzu Li	each	50
Head—Ngau Tau	lb.	1.00
Heart—Ngau Sum	lb.	13
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	lb.	20
Feet—Ngau Keuk	each	10
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	each	10
Tail—Ngau Mei	lb.	20
Liver—Ngau Kon	lb.	13
Tripes (undressed)—Ngau To	lb.	6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set	\$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kwai	lb.	28
Leg—Yeung Pei	lb.	28
Shoulder—Yeung Shau	lb.	28
Saddle—Yeung On Yuk	lb.	29
Pigs Chittlings—Chu Chong	lb.	4
Brains—Chu No	per set	3
Feet—Chu Keuk	lb.	14
Fry—Chu Chap	lb.	20
Head—Chu Tau	lb.	18
Heart—Chu Sam	each	10
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	each	10
Liver—Chu Kon	lb.	10
Pork Chop—Chu Pai Kwai	lb.	24
Leg—Chu Pei	lb.	28
Loin—	lb.	28
Est or Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	21
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	set	65
Heart—Yeung Sam	each	9
Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	each	13
Liver—Yeung Kon	lb.	28
Sucking Pigs (to order)—Chu Tai	lb.	21
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	lb.	21
Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	lb.	26
Veal—Ngau Tai Yuk	lb.	20
Sausages—Ngau Tai Cheung	No. 1	26

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	28
Beet—Pin Yu	lb.	18
Catfish—Chik Yu	lb.	14
Carp—Li Yu	lb.	16
Crabs—Hoi	lb.	18
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	lb.	32
Dab—Sha Meng Yu	lb.	10
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	lb.	10
Dog Fish—Tui To Sha	lb.	14
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	lb.	18
do.—Fresh water—Tsun Sui Yu	lb.	34
do.—Yellow—Wong Siu	lb.	38
Frog—Tin Kai	lb.	44
Gardrops—Shik Pan	lb.	17
Gudgeon—Pak Asp Yu	lb.	22
Herrings—Tao Pak	lb.	22
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	lb.	20
Labeus—Wong Fa Yu	lb.	28
Loach—Wu Yu	lb.	28
Lobsters—Lung Ha	lb.	22
Mackerel—Chi Yu	lb.	22
Monk Fish—Mook Yu	lb.	34
Mullet—Chai Yu	lb.	18
Oysters—Shang Ho	lb.	14
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	lb.	18
Pike—Tao Lo	lb.	18
Pike—Fa Pan Fong	lb.	18
Plaice—Pan Yu	lb.	28
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	lb.	32
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	lb.	34
Prawns—Ming Ha	lb.	10
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	lb.	15
Rock Fish—Shik Kan Kuan	lb.	14
Rosch—Chun Yu	lb.	32
Salmon—Ma Yan	lb.	8
Shark—Sha Yu	lb.	8
Skate—Po Yu	lb.	25
Shrimps—Ha	lb.	28
Snapper—Lap Yu	lb.	28
Soles—Fat Sha Yu	lb.	18
Tench—Wan Yu	lb.	18
Turbot—Cho Hoi Yu	lb.	18
Turtles, small, fresh water	lb.	80

FRUITS.

Almonds—Hing Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	lb.	18
do.—Chetoi—Tin Chun Ping Kho	lb.	18
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chiu	lb.	5
do.—(brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu	lb.	5
Chestnuts, Chinese—Foong Lut	lb.	11
Carambola—Yeung To	each	10
Cocoanuts—Ye Tse	each	10
Grapes—Po Tai Tse	lb.	28
Lemons, China—Ling Mang	each	8
do.—America—Kam Shan Ling Mang	each	8
Lichess Dried—(small stone)—Lei Chi Kon	lb.	28
do.—Fresh	lb.	28
Oranges (Canton)—Shan-chang Tim Ching	lb.	10
do.—Sweet	lb.	10
Pears (American)—Kam San Shoot Lay	lb.	10
do.—(Canton, Cooking)—Sha Li	lb.	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	lb.	10
Persimmons, Large—Hung Tse	lb.	12

食肉

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	24
Prime Cut	lb.	24
Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	lb.	24
Roast—Shin	lb.	24
Breast—Ngau Nam	lb.	20
Soap—Tong Yuk	lb.	20
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	lb.	24
do.—Sirloin—Ngau Lan	lb.	20
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	No. 1	26
Bellock's Brains—No	per set	10
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	60
do.—corned—Hani Nzu Li	each	50
Head—Ngau Tau	lb.	1.00
Heart—Ngau Sum	lb.	13
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	lb.	20
Feet—Ngau Keuk	each	10
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	each	10
Tail—Ngau Mei	lb.	20
Liver—Ngau Kon	lb.	13
Tripes (undressed)—Ngau To	lb.	6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set	\$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kwai	lb.	28
Leg—Yeung Pei	lb.	28
Shoulder—Yeung Shau	lb.	28
Saddle—Yeung On Yuk	lb.	29
Pigs Chittlings—Chu Chong	lb.	4
Brains—Chu No	per set	3
Feet—Chu Keuk	lb.	14
Fry—Chu Chap	lb.	20
Head—Chu Tau	lb.	18
Heart—Chu Sam	each	10
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	each	10
Liver—Chu Kon	lb.	10
Pork Chop—Chu Pai Kwai	lb.	24
Leg—Chu Pei	lb.	28
Loin—	lb.	28
Est or Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	21
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	set	65
Heart—Yeung Sam	each	9
Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	each	13
Liver—Yeung Kon	lb.	28
Sucking Pigs (to order)—Chu Tai	lb.	21
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	lb.	21
Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	lb.	26
Veal—Ngau Tai Yuk	lb.	20
Sausages—Ngau Tai Cheung	No. 1	26

海鮮

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	28
Beet—Pin Yu	lb.	18
Catfish—Chik Yu	lb.	14
Carp—Li Yu	lb.	16
Crabs—Hoi	lb.	18
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	lb.	32
Dab—Sha Meng Yu	lb.	10
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	lb.	10
Dog Fish—Tui To Sha	lb.	14
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	lb.	18
do.—Fresh water—Tsun Sui Yu	lb.	34
do.—Yellow—Wong Siu	lb.	38
Frog—Tin Kai	lb.	44
Gardrops—Shik Pan	lb.	17
Gudgeon—Pak Asp Yu	lb.	22
Herrings—Tao Pak	lb.	22
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	lb.	20
Labeus—Wong Fa Yu	lb.	28
Loach—Wu Yu	lb.	28
Lobsters—Lung Ha	lb.	22
Mackerel—Chi Yu	lb.	22
Monk Fish—Mook Yu	lb.	34
Mullet—Chai Yu	lb.	18
Oysters—Shang Ho	lb.	14
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	lb.	18
Pike—Tao Lo	lb.	18
Pike—Fa Pan Fong	lb.	18
Plaice—Pan Yu	lb.	28
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	lb.	32
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	lb.	34
Prawns—Ming Ha	lb.	10
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	lb.	15
Rock Fish—Shik Kan Kuan	lb.	14
Rosch—Chun Yu	lb.	32
Salmon—Ma Yan	lb.	8
Shark—Sha Yu	lb.	8
Skate—Po Yu	lb.	25
Shrimps—Ha	lb.	28
Snapper—Lap Yu	lb.	28
Soles—Fat Sha Yu	lb.	18
Tench—Wan Yu	lb.	18
Turbot—Cho Hoi Yu	lb.	18
Turtles, small, fresh water	lb.	80

菓子

Almonds—Hing Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	lb.	18
do.—Chetoi—Tin Chun Ping Kho	lb.	18
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chiu	lb.	5
do.—(brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu	lb.	5
Chestnuts, Chinese—Foong Lut	lb.	11
Carambola—Yeung To	each	10
Cocoanuts—Ye Tse	each	10
Grapes—Po Tai Tse	lb.	28
Lemons, China—Ling Mang	each	8
do.—America—Kam Shan Ling Mang	each	8
Lichess Dried—(small stone)—Lei Chi Kon	lb.	28
do.—Fresh	lb.	28
Oranges (Canton)—Shan-chang Tim Ching	lb.	10
do.—Sweet	lb.	10
Pears (American)—Kam San Shoot Lay	lb.	10
do.—(Canton, Cooking)—Sha Li	lb.	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	lb.	10
Persimmons, Large—Hung Tse	lb.	12

VEGETABLES, &c.

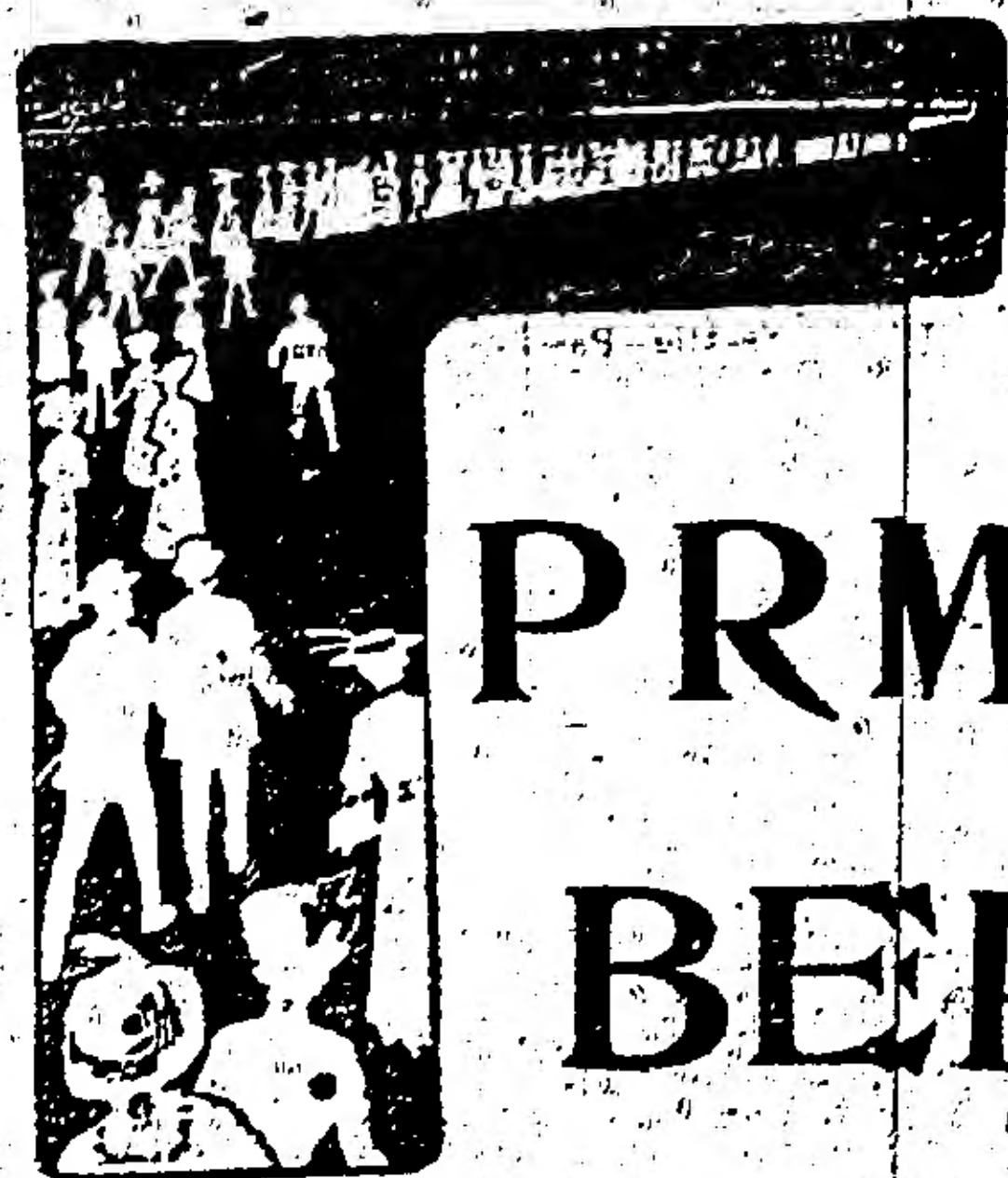
Artichokes—Ah Chi Chank	lb.	1
Beans, (French)—Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tau	lb.	1
do.—(French)—Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin	lb.	1
Sprout—Nga Tse	lb.	1
Long—Tau Kok	lb.	1
Beet Root—Hung Tse Tau	lb.	1
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	lb.	1
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yun Kwa	lb.	1
do.—Red—Hung Ka	lb.	1
Shanghai—Ye Tse	lb.	1
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tse	lb.	1
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	lb.	1
Carrots—Kam Shun	lb.	1
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tse	lb.	1
Chillies Dried—Kon Lat Chin	lb.	1
do.—Red—Hung Fa Chiu	lb.	1
do.—Green—Ching Lat Chiu	lb.	1
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chu Liu	lb.	1
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	lb.	1
Garlic—Sun Tau	lb.	1
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	lb.	1
do.—old—Lo Keung	lb.	1
Horseradish, Shanghai—Lik Kaa	lb.	1
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	lb.	1
Celery—Yeung Shing Tse	lb.	1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	lb.	1
do.—Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	lb.	1
Vinegar, Fresh—Shang Tse Ku	lb.	1
Wink Melon, Amer.—Kam San Hong Kwa	lb.	1
Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau	lb.	1
do.—Green—Shang Chong	lb.	1
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chung Tau	lb.	1
Parsley—Kun Tse	lb.	1
Green Peas—Ching Tau	lb.	1
Peas, Sweet—Fan Sha	lb.	1
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tse	lb.	1
Japanese—Yut Pun Shu Tse	lb.	1
American—Fa Ki Shu Tse	lb.	1
Fochoew—Fochow Shu Tse	lb.	1
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	lb.	1
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tse	lb.	1
Rhubarb (fresh)—Tai Wong	lb.	1
Sage—Tse So	lb.	1
Shallots—Kon Chong Tau	lb.	1
Spinach—Yin Tse	lb.	1
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	lb.	1
Taro—Wu Tau	lb.	1
Turnip, Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	lb.	1
English—Yeung Lo Pak	lb.	1
Vegetable Marrow—Chit 5 wa	lb.	1
do.—(American)—Kam San Hong Kwa	lb.	1
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tse	lb.	1
do.—Lily root—Yin Ngau	lb.	1
English—Yeung Lo Pak	lb.	1
Tau	lb.	1
Plantain—Tai Chin	lb.	1
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	lb.	1
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	lb.	1
Shanghai—Lo Kwai	lb.	1
Walnuts—Hop To	lb.	1
Green—Sang Hop Tse	lb.	1
Water Melon—(Am.)—Kom San Sai Kwa	lb.	1

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Tse	lb.	30
Capon, Small—Sin Kai	lb.	30
do.—Large	lb.	36
Ducks—Ap	lb.	24
Doves—Pan Kau	lb.	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	17
do.—(fresh)	per doz	24
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	35
do.—Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	lb.	38
Geese—Ngo	lb.	25
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	lb.	24
do.—Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	lb.	24
Snake—Sha Tse	lb.	22
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60
do.—Hen	lb.	60
Pheasant—Shan Kai	lb.	1
Quail—Om Chun	lb.	1
Partridges—Che Ku	lb.	1

VISITIN

THE HOME OF



STOCKED AND SOLD BY
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HOT CLUBS.
H. RUTTONJEE & CO.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS

菜

Artichokes—Ah Chi Chank	lb.	1
Beans, (French)—Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tau	lb.	1
do.—(French)—Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin	lb.	1
Sprout—Nga Tse	lb.	1
Long—Tau Kok	lb.	1
Beet Root—Hung Tse Tau	lb.	1
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	lb.	1
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yun Kwa	lb.	1
do.—Red—Hung Ka	lb.	1
Shanghai—Ye Tse	lb.	1
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tse	lb.	1
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	lb.	1
Carrots—Kam Shun	lb.	1
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tse	lb.	1
Chillies Dried—Kon Lat Chin	lb.	1
do.—Red—Hung Fa Chiu	lb.	1
do.—Green—Ching Lat Chiu	lb.	1
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chu Liu	lb.	1
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	lb.	1
Garlic—Sun Tau	lb.	1
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	lb.	1
do.—old—Lo Keung	lb.	1
Horseradish, Shanghai—Lik Kaa	lb.	1
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	lb.	1
Celery—Yeung Shing Tse	lb.	1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	lb.	1
do.—Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	lb.	1
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Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chung Tau	lb.	1
Parsley—Kun Tse	lb.	1
Green Peas—Ching Tau	lb.	1
Peas, Sweet—Fan Sha	lb.	1
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tse	lb.	1
Japanese—Yut Pun Shu Tse	lb.	1
American—Fa Ki Shu Tse	lb.	1
Fochoew—Fochow Shu Tse	lb.	1
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	lb.	1
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tse	lb.	1
Rhubarb (fresh)—Tai Wong	lb.	1
Sage—Tse So	lb.	1
Shallots—Kon Chong Tau	lb.	1
Spinach—Yin Tse	lb.	1
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	lb.	1
Taro—Wu Tau	lb.	1
Turnip, Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	lb.	1
English—Yeung Lo Pak	lb.	1
Vegetable Marrow—Chit 5 wa	lb.	1
do.—(American)—Kam San Hong Kwa	lb.	1
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tse	lb.	1
do.—Lily root—Yin Ngau	lb.	1
English—Yeung Lo Pak	lb.	1
Tau	lb.	1
Plantain—Tai Chin	lb.	1
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	lb.	1
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	lb.	1
Shanghai—Lo Kwai	lb.	1
Walnuts—Hop To	lb.	1
Green—Sang Hop Tse	lb.	1
Water Melon—(Am.)—Kom San Sai Kwa	lb.	1

口生

Chicken—Kai Tse	lb.	30
Capon, Small—Sin Kai	lb.	30
do.—Large	lb.	36
Ducks—Ap	lb.	24
Doves—Pan Kau	lb.	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	17
do.—(fresh)	per doz	24

SANDY MACDONALD

THE "SUNBEAM" OF THE WHISKY WORLD.

In all branches of commerce certain names stand out as representing superlative quality. SANDY MACDONALD, distilled by the world famous firm of Alexander & Macdonald of Leith, Scotland, is one of these. It is used by discriminating men of taste the world over.

Prices per case, duty paid.

10 years old - \$ 29.-

15 " " - \$ 33.-

20 " " - \$ 34.-

HASTINGS, HODGE & CO.,

NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS. TEL: NO. 188.

This is the Tin



unquestioned
excellence.

"COMMANDER" SUPER-SIZE CIGARETTES ARE
STOCKED BY ALL HIGH CLASS TOBACCONISTS.

ASAHI BEER.



Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone 214.

CASIRON
RAINBOW PIPES
AND TINGS.
FRANK SH & CO.
4, DES VUEUX, CENTRAL.
TEL. 209 HONGKONG.

MONDAY October.
Swatow & San-Per TAMING.
28th Oct.

Java & Port Moresby Batavia-Per
BORNEO, 28th Oct.
10 a.m.

Formosa via Koo Japan via Kobe,
Vancouver Seattle-Per
TEBET, Oct. 11 a.m.

TUESDAY October.
Shanghai & North-Per SINGAN,
29th Oct.

Straits, Bangkok, via via Calcutta
-29th Oct.

WEDNESDAY October.
Tientsin-Per HU, 30th Oct.
11 a.m.

THURSDAY October.
Shanghai & Naga-Per HAI,
31st Oct.

FRIDAY October.
Swatow, Amoy & Naga-Per HAI,
1st Nov.

SATURDAY November.
Sandakan-Per M., 2nd Nov.
10 a.m.

SUNDAY 27th October.
Philippine Is., Sandakan, Australia &
New Zealand-Per TAI,
YUAN, 26th Oct. Registration
5 p.m. Letters 9 a.m. 27th.

Straits, Bangkok & Burma-27th Oct.
9 a.m.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Straits, Bangkok, Bombay, Aden, Egypt
& Europe via Suez-26th Oct.
9 a.m.

Java & Port Moresby via Batavia-Per
SRIOKUBI MARU, 26th Oct.
10 a.m.

Saigon-Per JADE, 26th Oct., Noon.

Philippine Islands, Japan via Kobe,
Canada, United States, Central
& South America & Europe
via Victoria-Per CHICAGO
MARU, 26th Oct. Registration
11.45 a.m. Letters 12.30 p.m.

Shanghai & North China-Per KAI-
FONG, 26th Oct. 2 p.m.

Swatow & Straits-Per CHINHUA, 26th
Oct. 5 p.m.

SUNDAY 27th October.
Philippine Is., Sandakan, Australia &
New Zealand-Per TAI,
YUAN, 26th Oct. Registration
5 p.m. Letters 9 a.m. 27th.

Straits, Bangkok & Burma-27th Oct.
9 a.m.

POST OFFICE.

The parcel post service to Cuba is
suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mail close 15
minutes earlier than the time given below
unless otherwise stated.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bul-
garia and the Ottoman Empire are
suspended.

The insured letter and insured parcel
services between Egypt (or in transit
through Egypt) and Cyprus are tempo-
rarily suspended.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial
Postal Orders will be cashed in India at
the rate of 1/8 to the rupee.

No unofficial letter addressed to
Khedan, Abwehr or Mahammorah in the
Fertan Gulf may exceed eight ounces in
weight.

The Parcel Post Service to the Portu-
guese Colonies in West Africa and to
Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for
parcels of War) is suspended.

In the case of Mails closing before 9
a.m., Registration closes at 5 o'clock on
the previous evening.

Correspondence addressed to enemy
subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and
Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Mor-
occo cannot be transmitted.

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted
for transmission unless accompanied by
a special permit issued by the British
Minister at Athens.

Uninsured parcels for the United
Kingdom will in future be forwarded
from Hongkong in bags and the Public
are therefore advised to pack such parcels
very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate
addressed to Yunnan and Mengtze and
other places in the Province of Yunnan
should be superscribed with the words
"For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

The Parcel Post Service to British East
Africa and Egypt (except for members
of the Expeditionary Forces), and to
Abyssinia, Bagdad, Aden, French
Soudan, Italian Somaliland, Portu-
guese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia
have been suspended.

TO BE SOLD

pursuant to an order of the
upreme Court of Hongkong
made in an Action in the matter
of the estate of HO TSUN SAN
alias HO SHU TONG alias HO SAN
HUNG alias Ho A SEX alias HO
SEK alias Ho A SEX
deceased, dated the 6th day
of September, 1918.

MR. GEORGE P. LAMMERT,
the person appointed in that
behalf, at his Auction Rooms
at Duddell Street.

ON
THURSDAY,
the 31st day of October, 1918,
at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON
IN ELEVEN LOTS
THE VALUABLE LEASE-
HOLD PROPERTY

Chung On Lane, Nos. 42,
43 and 44 Third Street, all on
part of Inland Lot No. 684 Nos.
27, 29 and 31 Second Street,
being a part of Inland Lot No.
33 and Nos. 17, 19 and 21 Sam
To Lane, on a part of Inland Lot
No. 800 Victoria Hongkong.

The first 8 Lots consist of the
houses in Chung On Lane and
Nos. 42 and 44 Third Street (one
house in each Lot) which are
Chinese tenement houses, held
under a Crown Lease having
about 94 years unexpired.

Lot No. 9 comprises Nos. 52
and 54 Third Street, which are
Chinese tenement houses, held
under the same Crown Lease.

Lot No. 10 consists of four
vacant sites on which formerly
stood four Chinese tenement
houses known as Nos. 23-31
Second Street, held under a Crown
Lease having about 93 years
unexpired.

Lot No. 11 consists of Nos. 17,
19 and 21 Sam To Lane, which
are Chinese houses. The Crown
Lease has about 94 years unex-
pired.

Particulars and Conditions of
Sale may be obtained from, and
sale plans of the property may
be inspected at the offices of:-

Messrs. DEACON LOOKER
DEACON & HARSTON,
1, Des Voeux Road Central,
OR
MR. GEORGE P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer.

TIDE TABLE.

From 21st Oct. to 27th Oct.

Day	High Water Mean Time	Low Water Mean Time
Mon. 21	10 15	4 15
Tues. 22	11 15	5 15
Wed. 23	12 15	6 15
Thurs. 24	1 15	7 15
Fri. 25	2 15	8 15
Sat. 26	3 15	9 15
Sun. 27	4 15	10 15

in morning a afternoon

METEOROLOGICAL.

Day	On date	On date
Barometer	29.87	30.05
Temperature	84	68
Humidity	50	42
Wind Direction	N.N.E.	N.
Force	3	4
Weather	0	0
Rain	0.00	0.00
Lowest	0.00	0.00
Highest	0.00	0.00

H.K. Observatory, Oct. 25, 1918.
T. P. OLIXTON, Director.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS

IS OPENING AT KOWLOON

(Near New Post Office) on

AGAIN TO-NIGHT at 9 P.M. TO-NIGHT.

OUR GREAT PROGRAMME

DON'T MISS-

The AERIAL ACT, The PEKING PREMIER
ACROBATS and The BONELESS WONDER

Along with A PROGRAMME never before witnessed in Hongkong.

See our Beautiful Arab Stallions & Performing Ponies

Our Managerie consists of

ELEPHANTS, LIONS, TIGERS, BEARS, LEOPARDS, HYENAS, EMU, ZEBRA,
WALLABY, BABOONS, MONKEYS, DOGS, ETC.

NEAR MATINEE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON

Doors Open 3 p.m. Commence 4 p.m.

When Children will be admitted at half price to all parts of the Circus.

POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION

FULL BOX SIX SEATS \$15.00 SECOND CHAIRS ... \$1.50
SINGLE SEATS, BOX ... 3.00 STALLS ... 1.00
FIRST CHAIRS ... 2.00 GALLERY ... 50 cts.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform. Half Price to the \$1 and \$1.50 seats.

Booking at ROBINSON PIANO CO., Daily

W. Harmston, C. W. Bruce, R. Alton & W. Symons,
Proprietor, Band Master, Agents.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

October 25th, 26th and 27th.

9.15 P.M. PERFORMANCE.

"THE HIDDEN HAND"

Episodes 13 and 14.

HAROLD LLOYD

in

"HERE COMES A GIRL"

etc., etc.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, INDO CHINA STEAM NAVI- GATION CO. LTD.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction

ON
WEDNESDAY,

the 6th November, 1918, com-
mencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales
Room Duddell Street.

TRIPLE EXPANSION ENGINE.
Cylinders 20" 32 1/2" 53"
Stroke 36"

Two BOILERS (built about
1911) 13' x 0'
together with shaft and propeller
Also

Sundry gear such as steam
winches, cables and anchors etc.
N.B. The above have been
salvaged from the s.s. Hongkong
and will be conveyed to Hong-
kong at an early date. There
will be no restrictions as to
export from Hongkong.

For further particulars and
permit to view Apply to
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George Wilson
at the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" Press, 11, Des Voeux Street, in the City of Hongkong.